I always thought this passage *left out* with a great deal of judgment, by Tucca and Varius, as it seems to contradict a part in the sixth Æneid. *Addison on Italy.*

To Leave. *v. n.*

1. To cease; to desist.

She is my essence, and I *leave* to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shakespeare.*

And since this business so far fair is done,
Let us not *leave* till all our own be won. *Shakes. H.* IV.

He began at the eldest, and *left* at the youngest. *Genes.*

2. *To* Leave *off.* To desist.

Grittus, hoping that they in the castle would not hold out, *left off* to batter or undermine it, wherewith he perceived he little prevailed. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave off, and for another summons wait. *Roscommon.*

3. *To* Leave *off.* To stop.

Wrongs do not *leave off* there where they begin,
But still beget new mischiefs in their course. *Daniel.*

To Leave. *v. a.* [from *levy*; *levier*, French.] To levy; to raise: a corrupt word, made, I believe, by *Spenser*, for a rhyme.

An army strong she *leav'd*,
To war on those which him had of his realm bereav'd.
Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii.

Le'aved. *adj.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf*.]

1. Furnished with foliage.
2. Made with leaves or folds.

I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him the two *leaved* gates. *Isa.* xlv. 1.

Le'aven. *n. s.* [*levain*, French; *levare*, Latin.]

1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; particularly used of sour dough mixed in a mass of bread.

It shall not be baken with *leaven*. *Lev.* vi. 17.

All fermented meats and drinks are easiliest digested; and those unfermented, by barm or *leaven*, are hardly digested. *Floyer.*

2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.

Many of their propositions savour very strong of the old *leaven* of innovations. *King Charles.*

To Le'aven. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ferment by something mixed.

You must tarry the *leav'ning*. *Shakes. Troil. and Cressida.*

Whosoever eateth *leavened* bread, that soul shall be cut off. *Exod.* xii. 17.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of *leavenings*, and seasonings; so that some do extremely move appetites. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

2. To taint; to imbue.

That cruel something unpossest,
Corrodes and *leavens* all the rest. *Prior.*

Le'aver. *n. s.* [*leave.*] One who deserts or forsakes.

Let the world rank me in register
A master-*leaver*, and a fugitive. *Shakespeare.*

Leaves. *n. s.* The plural of leaf.

Parts fit for the nourishment of man in plants are, feeds, roots, and fruits; for *leaves* they give no nourishment at all. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Le'avings. *n. s.* [from *leave.*] Remnant; relicks; offal: it has no singular.

My father has this morning call'd together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman senate,
The *leavings* of Pharsalia. *Addison's Cato.*

Then who can think we'll quit the place,
Or stop and light at Cloe's head,
With scraps and *leavings* to be fed. *Swift.*

Le'avy. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves; covered with leaves.

Strephon, with *leavy* twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear,
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that Whitsontide to bear. *Sidney.*

Now, near enough: your *leavy* screens throw down,
And show like those you are. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To Lech. *v. a.* [*lecher*, French.] To lick over. *Hanmer.*

Hast thou yet *leched* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Le'cher. *n. s.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *luxure*, old French: *luxuria* is used in the middle ages in the same sense.] A whoremaster.

I will now take the *leacher*; he's at my house; he cannot 'scape me. *Shakes. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

You, like a *letcher*, out of whorish loins
Are pleas'd to breed out your inheritors. *Shakespeare.*

The *lecher* soon transforms his mistress; now
In Io's place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*

The sleepy *leacher* shuts his little eyes,
About his churning chaps the frothy bubbles rise. *Dryden.*

She yields her charms
To that fair *letcher*, the strong god of arms. *Pope's Odyss.*

To Le'cher. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore.

Die for adultery? no. The wren goes to't, and the small gilded fly does *letcher* in my sight. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Gut eats all day, and *letchers* all the night. *B. Johnson.*

Lec'herous. *adj.* [from *lecher.*] Leud; lustful.

The sapphire should grow soul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is *lecherous*; the emerald should fly to pieces, if it touch the skin of any unchaste person. *Derham.*

Le'cherously. *adv.* [from *lecherous.*] Leudly; lustfully.

Le'cherousness. *n. s.* [from *lecherous.*] Leudness.

Le'chery. *n. s.* [from *lecher.*] Leudness; lust.

The rest welter with as little shame in open *lechery*, as swine do in the common mire. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Against such leudsters, and their *lechery*,
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shakespeare.*

Lec'tion. *n. s.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies.

Every critick has his own hypothesis: if the common text be not favourable to his opinion, a various *lection* shall be made authentick. *Watts's Logick.*

Lec'ture. *n. s.* [*lecture*, French.]

1. A discourse pronounced upon any subject.

Mark him, while Dametas reads his rustick *lecture* unto him, how to feed his beasts before noon, and where to shade them in the extreme heat. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Wrangling pedant,
When in musick we have spent an hour,
Your *lecture* shall have leisure for as much. *Shakesp.*

When letters from Cesar were given to Rusticus, he refused to open them till the philosopher had done his *lectures*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Virtue is the solid good, which tutors should not only read *lectures* and talk of, but the labour and art of education should furnish the mind with, and fasten there. *Locke.*

Numidia will be blest by Cato's *lectures*. *Addison's Cato.*

2. The act or practice of reading; perusal.

In the *lecture* of holy scripture, their apprehensions are commonly confined unto the literal sense of the text. *Browne.*

3. A magisterial reprimand.

To Lec'ture. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct formally.
2. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.

Lec'turer. *n. s.* [from *lecture.*] An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture; a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

If any minister refused to admit into his church a *lecturer* recommended by them, and there was not one orthodox or learned man recommended, he was presently required to attend upon the committee. *Clarendon.*

Le'ctureship. *n. s.* [from *lecture.*] The office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureship* in town of sixty pounds a year, where he preached constantly in person. *Swift.*

Led. part. pret. of *lead.*

Then shall they know that I am the Lord your God, which caused them to be *led* into captivity among the heathen. *Ezek.* xxxix. 28.

The leaders of this people caused them to err, and they that are *led* of them are destroyed. *Isa.* ix. 16.

As in vegetables and animals, so in most other bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we most fix on, and are most *led* by. *Locke.*

Ledge. *n. s.* [*leggen*, Dutch, to lie.]

1. A row; layer; stratum.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar: a general caution for all parts in building contiguous to board. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. A ridge rising above the rest.

The four parallel sticks rising above five inches higher than the handkerchief, served as *ledges* on each side. *Gulliver.*

3. Any prominence, or rising part.

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his fleet he hides,
The bending brow above, a safe retreat provides. *Dryden.*

Ledhorse. *n. s.* [*lead* and *horse.*] A sumpter horse.

Lee. *n. s.* [*lie*, French.]

1. Dregs; sediment; refuse.

My cloaths, my sex, exchang'd for thee,
I'll mingle with the people's wretched *lee*. *Prior.*

2. [Sea term; supposed by *Skinner* from *l'eau*, French.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee* shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. A *leeward* ship is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way to good as she might. To lay a ship by the *lee*, is to bring her so that all her sails may lie against the masts and shrouds flat, and the wind to come right on her broadside, so that she will make little or no way. *Dict.*

If we, being storm-beaten in the bay of Biscay, had had a port under our *lee*, that we might have kept our transporting ships with our men of war, we had taken the Indian fleet, and the Azores. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The Hollanders were wont to ride before Dunkirk with the wind at north west, making a *lee* shore in all weathers. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Unprovided of tackling and victualling, they are forced to sea by a storm; yet better do so than venture splitting and sinking on a *lee* shore. *King Charles.*

Him,

Him, haply slumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff,
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the *lee*, while night
Invests the sea. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* i.

Batter'd by his *lee* they lay,
The passing winds through their torn canvass play. *Dryden.*

Leech. *n. s.* [leac, Saxon.]

1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing: whence we still use coverleech.

A *leech*, the which had great insight
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same; his name was patience.
Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i.

Her words prevail'd, and then the learned *leach*
His cunning hand 'gan to his wounds to lay,
And all things else the which his art did teach. *Fa. Qu.*

Physick is their bane.

The learned *leaches* in despair depart,
And shake their heads, desponding of their art. *Dryden.*

Wise *leeches* will not vain receipts obtrude:
Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill;
Till some safe crisis. *Dryden.*

The hoary wrinkled *leech* has watch'd and toil'd,
Tried every health restoring herb and gum,
And wearied out his painful skill in vain. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

A skilful *leach*,
They say, had wrought this blessed deed;
This *leach* Arbuthnot was yclept. *Gay's Pastorals.*

2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood: it is used to draw blood where the lancet is less safe, whence perhaps the name.

I drew blood by *leeches* behind his ear. *Wiseman's Surg.*

Sticking like *leeches*, till they burst with blood,
Without remorse insatiably. *Roscommon.*

To Leech. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.

Le'echcraft. *n. s.* [*leech* and *craft.*] The art of healing.

We study speech, but others we persuade:
We *leechcraft* learn, but others cure with it. *Davies.*

Leef. *adj.* [*lieve*, *leve*, Dutch.] Kind; fond.

Whilome all these were low and *leefe*,
And lov'd their flocks to feed;
They never strove to be the chief,
And simple was their weed. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

Leek. *n. s.* [leac, Saxon; *look*, Dutch; *lechk*, Erse.]

Its flower consists of six pedals, and is shaped, as it were, like a bell; in the center arises the pointal, which afterward becomes a roundish fruit, divided into three cells, which contain roundish seeds: to these notes may be added, the stamina are generally broad and flat, ending in three capillaments, of which the middle one is furnished with a chive; the flowers are also gathered into almost globular bunches: the roots are long, cylindrical, and coated, the coats ending in plain leaves. *Miller.*

Know'st thou Fluellen? —Yes.
—Tell him I'll knock his *leek* about his pate,
Upon St. David's day. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear. *Gay.*

We use acrid plants inwardly and outwardly in gangreens; in the scurvy, water-cresses, horse-radish, garlick, or *leek* pottage. *Floyer on Humours.*

Leer. *n. s.* [pleane, facies, Saxon.]

1. An oblique view.

I spy entertainment in her; she gives the *leer* of invitation. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Aside the devil turn'd
For envy, yet with jealous *leer* malign
Ey'd them askance. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* iv.

2. A laboured cast of countenance.

Damn with faint praise, concede with civil *leer*. *Pope.*

I place a statesman full before my sight;
A bloated monster in all his geer,
With shameless visage, and perfidious *leer*. *Swift.*

To Leer. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To look obliquely; to look archly.

I will *leer* upon him as he comes by; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes *leer* upon the court. *Swift.*

2. To look with a forced countenance.

Bertran has been taught the arts of courts,
To gild a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryd.*

Lees. *n. s.* [*lie*, French.] Dregs; sediment: it has seldom a singular.

This proceeded by reason of the old humour of those countries, where the memory of King Richard was so strong, that it lay like *lees* in the bottom of mens hearts; and if the vessel was but stirred, it would come up. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If they love *lees*, and leave the lusty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the swine. *B. Johnson.*

Those *lees* that trouble it refine
The agitated soul of generous wine. *Dryden.*

To Leese. *v. a.* [*lesen*, Dutch.] To lose: an old word.

Then sell to thy profit both butter and cheese,
Who buieth it sooner the more he shall *leese*. *Tusser.*

No cause, nor client sat, will Chev'ril *leese*,
But as they come on both sides he takes fees;
And pleaseth both: for while he melts his grease
For this, that wins for whom he holds his peace. *B. Johns.*

How in the port our fleet dear time did *leese*,
Withering like prisoners, which lie but for fees. *Donne.*

Leet. *n. s.*

Leete, or *leta*, is otherwise called a law-day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon lese, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwise called thirsching, and contained the third part of a province or shire: these jurisdictions, one and other, be now abolished, and swallowed up in the county court. *Cowell.*

Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in sessions sit
With meditations lawful. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

You would present her at the *leet*,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shak.*

Le'eward. *adj.* [lee and peapb, Saxon.]

1. Towards the wind. See Lee.

The classicæ were called long ships, the onerariæ round, because of their figure approaching towards circular: this figure, though proper for the stowage of goods, was not the fittest for sailing, because of the great quantity of *leeward* way, except when they sailed full before the wind. *Arbuth.*

Let no statesman dare,
A kingdom to a ship compare;
Lest he should call our commonweal
A vessel with a double keel;
Which just like ours, new rigg'd and man'd,
And got about a league from land,
By change of wind to *leeward* side,
The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift.*

Left. participle preter. of *leave.*

Alas, poor lady! desolate and *left*;
I weep myself to think upon thy words. *Shakespeare.*

Had such a river as this been *left* to itself, to have found its way out from among the Alps, whatever windings it had made, it must have formed several little seas. *Addison.*

Were I *left* to myself, I would rather aim at instructing than diverting; but if we will be useful to the world, we must take it as we find it. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 179.

Left. *adj.* [*linke*, Dutch; *lævus*, Latin.] Sinistrous; not right.

That there is also in men a natural prepotency in the right, we cannot with constancy affirm, if we make observation in children, who permitted the freedom of both hands, do oftimes confine it unto the *left*, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

The right to Pluto's golden palace guides,
The *left* to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus descends. *Dryden's Æn.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and *left*, the palace bound;
The commons where they can. *Dryden.*

A raven from a wither'd oak,
Left of their lodging was oblig'd to croak;
That omen lik'd him not. *Dryden.*

The *left* foot naked when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the right. *Dryden.*

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues *left* arm as well as right. *Prior.*

Left-handed. *adj.* [*left* and *hand.*] Using the left-hand rather than right.

The limbs are used most on the right-side, whereby custom helpeth; for we see, that some are *left-handed*, which are such as have used the left-hand most. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

For the seat of the heart and liver on one side, whereby men become *left-handed*, it happeneth too rarely to countenance an effect so common: for the seat of the liver on the left-side is very monstrous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Left-handedness. *n. s.* [from *left-handed.*] Habitual use of the left-hand.

Although a squint *left-handedness*
B' ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. *Donne.*

Leg. *n. s.* [*leg*, Danish; *leggar*, Islandick.]

1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot.

They haste; and what their tardy feet deny'd,
The trusty staff, their better *leg*, supply'd. *Dryden.*

Purging comfits, and ants eggs,
Had almost brought him off his *legs*. *Hudibras.*

Such intrigues people cannot meet with, who have nothing but *legs* to carry them. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. An